

[NO. 320.]

Large Pumpkin.—A Pumpkin was grown on the farm of Capt. John Dovenbaker near Bakersville, the present season, which weighs 147 lbs. and measures 6 feet 1 in. in circumference.—*Hagers. Torch-Light.*

TREASURY ARRANGEMENTS.

From the National Gazette.
We have copied from yesterday's Globe a correspondence between Messrs. George Griswold and Benjamin L. Swan and the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the Treasury Warrants on the New York banks. It furnishes new evidence of that irregular disposal and unsystematic series of expedients to which the fiscal concerns of the country have been liable, ever since the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States. The public funds, instead of being, as formerly, the basis of sober commercial action, entrusted to the guidance of experienced commercial citizens, the trustees of the government, acting in concert on a plan matured by intellect and tried by the test of experience, are now in transit, or scattered here and there in fragments, bearing no relation to the wants of different sections of the country, dispersed by capricious regulations and subject to the operations of hasty or ignorant legislation.

When Mr. Woodbury lays the blame of his proceedings at the door of Congress, it is strange that it does not occur to him to ask what made the action of Congress in the premises a matter of pressing necessity. Was that body to leave the management of the monstrous power which President Jackson had purloined, to his uncontrolled management? Had he shown himself competent to the exercise of such a power, and, if he had, could he radow a secretary or clerk with his competency while he was rusing at his Tennessee Tusculum? If Congress legislated in the dark, and if, as Mr. Secretary Woodbury insinuates, a change in their conduct is to be looked for, whose was the fault? Where was the necessity moreover that the administration should add to the misdoings of the legislature, (since it so please to consider them) another element of confusion and uncertainty by its pragmatic intermeddling with the sales of public lands?

Was it not enough that the distribution was to be provided for—was it not enough that, as the New York Times complains, the appointment of depositors in the sale of capital in the pet banks, keeps (to save the revenue from the most fool hardy exposure) half the specie of the country on a perpetual tour of duty, as fluctuating as the tides without their regularity? The remote if not the proximate cause of all this was the president and his advisers. They invented a new scheme of finance; and they now complain that they are embarrassed in its execution. They seem to forget that the country is a party to the contract, and think it very hard that the people of the United States are unwilling to leave their accumulating treasure at the mercy of their public servants, without a single guaranty for its safety or its proper distribution. It was a grand system, they declare, but it has been ruined by the checks and guards to which the people have subjected it.

The land order shows very plainly that this administration will never leave dabbling with the established currency of the country, until they are tired hand and foot. The distribution bill was a pregnant hint, but they would not take it. Congress no sooner adjourned than they resolved to try a new conclusion with the necessities and the concerns of the community. A new source of power and revenue was taken into keeping. The act of Congress was put into leading strings. The whole scheme of sales was altered by construction. Embarrassment and confusion followed; yet, when the press and the people ventured to complain, the censure is thrown back upon their representatives. What does the Secretary's letter plainly say? Not what it should say—Relieve the Government from the responsibility our ignorant tampering has brought upon us, by wise legislation—save us from ourselves, and our own want of prescience and ability; but—“Repeal your distribution bill and allow us to regulate the situation of the public funds—give us not only the keeping of the national treasure, but the designation of the places where it shall be kept—permit us to say how every man shall pay his debts—what shall be currency and what shall be rags—let us receive what we please, place it where we please, and account for it when we please, and you need complain no more of embarrassment or pressure.” We ought to rejoice in the paternal care that would thus relieve the states from all trouble about their own incorporations, and individuals from all knowledge of what to-morrow may bring forth. But the people thus far, have proved distrustful and ungrateful. They complain of the slight inconveniences which they undergo in having the management of their affairs taken from them, as if the government did not judge better than themselves. The following are among the unreasonable stories which are contained in the public journals. We trust the people may soon be better taught than to complain thus weakly of the benefits they are receiving.

“We met to day an intelligent friend from Virginia, who is now in this city, under these circumstances. He procured some time since, drafts from the Bank of Virginia for about \$15,000 on the Union Bank at Nashville. The money was intended for the purchase of lands in the West. His partner went immediately on to Nashville, presented the drafts, and they were formally protested for non-payment. The Union Bank offered by oral, and other notes; but as specie was required by the Treasury order, notes were of no use; they were refused, and the drafts protested; whereupon the partner hastened back to Virginia, with all despatch; and our friend presented himself to the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, and got for his labor, expense and arrangement in his enterprise, one per cent. damages; no more being allowed on the protest of inland bills. He then procured a draft or check on the Bank of the Metropolis here,

came on, made his deposits, and is now waiting for the Treasury certificate. These various transactions have of course required time and expense, and all this to satisfy the want of this small and unobtrusive administration.”

“One of the receivers of the public moneys in Michigan recently made a deposit of the funds received by him since the issuing of the late Treasury order. The amount was about 120,000 dollars, half of which was in specie; and as the deposit bank was about one hundred and fifty miles distant it occupied a team of seven yoke of cattle eleven days in conveying the money to its place of destination, during which time it was guarded by three men, the whole being a cost of at least five hundred dollars to the people.”

THE RAIL ROAD AGAIN.

A week or two ago we published a document relating to the production and resources of the County of Lunenburg; in that, some errors of calculation were found; correcting those, the results were truly astonishing. Below, we give the information collected by the Committee in the County of Ashe, for which we are indebted to an intelligent gentleman of that County, whose zeal in this good cause is highly commendable. This document furnishes additional evidence of the necessity of a Rail Road, and of the great value, to say nothing of the comfort, which such a connection with the West would afford. In times like these, when all kinds of provisions are scarce, can any one estimate the importance of having such a land of “milk and honey” within 18 hours' ride? This document is a fair specimen of what all the information from that long neglected and unknown portion of North Carolina will exhibit. Now can the people of the Cape Fear and the East refrain from an effort to have these riches poured into their laps, when they will be benefited not only by the production, but the channel by which these productions are brought, will also be a source of wealth. The East are now dependant on the North for these very articles; are we never more in North Carolina to make an effort, for at least that portion of independence which Providence intended we should enjoy? Are we content to drag along a mere existence, tributary to the whole country, drained by every State which pleases to make the effort? Cannot the noble spirit of our South Carolina brethren for once animate the southern section of North Carolina? Will not the Western people rise in their power and declare for the State, the whole State and nothing but the State, until at least something is done to wipe away your present apathy? If they will subscribe with the same zeal to the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road, as they have done to the scheme of South Carolina, we fear nothing.

We are informed that a letter has been received from Major McNeill within a few days, who writes “After sundry detentions, at length I reached New York, and forthwith set to work to procure the necessary Instruments and Assistants to carry on the Survey between Fayetteville and the West. Every effort shall be made to avoid delay. Of course I shall render my personal services to the required extent, (even at the sacrifice of my commission, which I fear now will be inevitable,) whether in conducting the Survey or in co-operating with you in any other way.”

With such a scheme, with such an Engineer, we think the work will progress. Nothing can be done without subscriptions, and every man in Fayetteville and in the County of Cumberland, and in the West, should subscribe every dollar he can. The benefits to flow from the Work are incalculable; to the owner of Real Estate, the consequences will be astonishing. Every acre of Sand Hill Land will increase to double and quadruple the present value. The value of Town Property will be vastly enhanced. In the Western part of the State of New York, in the year 1818, the land sold at \$3 per acre. Since the great Western Canal has gone through the lands, they are worth 20 to 25 dollars per acre. Is there any reason why such should not be the results in this hitherto neglected State? Neglected because her sons are unfaithful to her.

We stated that Books of Subscription will soon be opened; the arrangements are nearly completed. An order will go to the West to publish the names of the Committees in the different Counties, and then, when these Books are opened, Fayetteville and the West “expects every man to do his duty” in this good cause.

Estimate of the annual Productions of Ashe County, N. C.

5000 barrels Beef,
5000 do. Pork,
1500 do. Wheat Flour,
2500 do. Buckwheat Flour,
500,000 bushels Potatoes,
5000 do. Flax Seed,
2500 lbs. Butter,
80,000 lbs. Tallow,
5000 lbs. Hides,
20,000 lbs. Wool,
50,000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Cranberries,
60,000 do. Oats,
5000 tons Hay,
1000 do. Iron and Castings, (so far as yet in operation.)
20,000 yards Tow Bagging,
20,000 bushels Apples,
5000 bushels Onions,
Besides Spirits, Cider, Flax, Hemp, Tobacco, Maple Sugar, Timber, (such as Cherry, Walnut, &c.) Far, Feltry, Ginseng, Seneca Snakeroot, &c. &c.

The County of Ashe is over 100 miles in length from N. E. to S. W., and from 30 to 40 miles in breadth. The land is uneven, and in many places mountainous, but the soil generally fertile. Blue Grass, Timothy and White Clover are among the natural productions of the soil.

The remainder of this document contains a list of the productions of certain Counties in Virginia and Tennessee, which, there is no doubt would furnish the Town of Fayetteville for a market, for, even now, every season wagons are seen from Virginia and Tennessee in Fayetteville, selling produce and procuring supplies.

Estimate for Johnston County, Tenn.

1000 tons Iron and Castings, (present actual product 500 tons.)
5000 tons Lard,
Port, Flour and Grain, about the same as Ashe County.

The whole county may be said to abound in Iron Ore of excellent quality.

This county was recently taken over Carter—has at present 1 Furnace and 1 Bloomery in operation, with a prospect of several other Furnaces soon starting.

CARTER COUNTY, also abounds in Iron Ore and Lard. (I believe,) has 4 or 5 Furnaces, and perhaps double the number of Bloomeries in operation, and produces Grain and Bacon in considerable quantities.

SULLIVAN and GREEN COUNTIES, nearly same as Johnston and Carter.

GRAYSON COUNTY, Va., abounds in Iron Ore and Lead. Iron is extensively manufactured at several Forges, and the county produces much Live Stock and Grain as Ashe. The animal and vegetable productions of Grayson and Ashe are much the same in quantity and quality.

WYTHE COUNTY, Va., affords excellent Iron and Lead Ore, both of which are extensively manufactured. The former into Bar Iron and castings; the latter into Bar Lead and Shot. Animal and vegetable productions same in quality as Grayson and Ashe, but in quantity equal perhaps to both.

SMYTH COUNTY, Va. and WASHINGTON COUNTY, Va., abounds in many valuable minerals, among which Salt and Plaster should perhaps be named foremost. Of the former, vast quantities are manufactured at King's Works, and of the latter many wagon loads are annually conveyed to a distance of 100 miles, (and all intermediate distances) either to enrich the fields of the husbandman, or to be used in building.

Animal and vegetable productions of these two counties, about the same as those of Wythe.

I am not aware that any considerable quantities of Coal have been discovered in the above mentioned region of country,—though, if allowed to reason from analogy, may we not suppose that Nature has been as bountiful to us as to other regions of a similar appearance?

R. MURCHISON.

Curious Relic.—We find in a London paper this notice of an ancient relic.

Milton's Watch.—A poor family in this country lately received a box from America as part of the effects of an aged relative whose ancestors had emigrated to that continent soon after the time of the Commonwealth; the box contained several coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James and Charles I., and a few of the Protectorate, but none of a later date. With the coins there was an old watch, and the family to whom the bequest came, being indigent, sold the whole to a silversmith, who was also a watchmaker. The purchaser gave the full price for the watch, but refused to give more for the watch than the value of the silver case, 2s. 9d. The watch, with the face on, (which looked like iron) were left in a drawer frequently opened. After a while the friction on the face showed it to be silver, with an inscription on it. This being deciphered, by cleaning the metal, was found to be “Johnai Miltoni, 1621,” and contained the name of the maker, a person in Pope's Head Alley, London, whose name appears in the tables of the Watchmakers' Company for that period. The watch is well made for the time, and would seem an appropriate present for a young gentleman entering life. The present possessor had it as a token of gratitude for some former favor from the silversmith, and the relic has become an object of inquiry for purchase at a considerable price for the British Museum.—Yorkshire paper.

Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.—A late Norfolk (Conn.) Gazette contains the following anecdote of Franklin, not before published.

There are many here who will remember calling upon and going out to see Dr. Franklin as he passed through this town on his way to Boston, to sail on his mission to France to negotiate a treaty with that country, upon the declaration of independence here. His dress, appearance, conversation and doings, are all perfectly remembered. He was then advanced in years—his hair white—his face sunken and wrinkled. He wore a fur cap, and ‘large round spectacles.’ During his stay in this town, he put up at the old house on the green now occupied by Mr. Porter, in front of which at that time, was a large pond of water. It was a stormy, windy day, and the water much agitated.

Among other matters of amusement, the Doctor told his visitors he would go out and make the water still by waving his cane over it. He went out, and after flourishing his stick a few times over the windward side of the pond, the surface became smooth. He was therefore unanimously voted a wizard or a sorcerer. Before he left, he told some of them he had contrived, unperceived, to throw some oil upon the water.

A Grave above Ground.—On the Bank of the Ohio river, between Maysville and Wheeling, there is a cast iron coffin, supported by pillars, about two feet above the surface of the earth, with the following inscription:

“In memory of Andrew Ellison, who departed this life January 12, 1824.”

The deceased was an eccentric but unfortunate man. He was one of the first settlers in the western country, and hewed down the woods with his own hands. He left about two hundred thousand dollars to his widow, on condition she buried him according to his direction; she is required to move the coffin to any place in which she may take up her abode. By marrying a gain she forfeits the whole estate.

FROM THE JACONVILLE GAZETTE.

(From the Jacksonville Gazette, Oct. 27.)
Capt. Smith with a portion of his company of Florida volunteers, while on a scout a few days since, fell in with a party of Indians at Sampson Pond about 25 miles from Gary's Ferry, which Capt. Smith supposed to be the same party that committed their depredations and barbarities in the vicinity of Jacksonville a short time since.—The Indians, having passed about fifty rods of bog, passed through a swamp a quarter of a mile in width. The swamp being impassable for horses, Capt. Smith dismounted his men and took 13 of them, and, proceeding through the swamp, discovered the enemy's camp on the other side. From finding some of their packs and other circumstances, they knew the enemy had just left, and that in haste.

Animated by the prospect of soon meeting the enemy, Capt. Smith with his men charged up the swamp a quarter of a mile further, when they received the fire of the enemy. Nothing daunted, they immediately returned it. A firing was kept up at intervals on both sides for twenty or thirty minutes, during which time the Indians were driven back a quarter of a mile into a denser swamp, three miles in extent. The little band made every exertion to bring the enemy into action again, but to no purpose. The guides were consulted as to the possibility of hunting them out. This was found impracticable, in consequence of the extent of the swamp, and its being scarcely penetrable in the dry season. After remaining some time without being able to hear any thing of the enemy, they returned without finding any killed, the several must have been wounded. None of Capt. Smith's men were wounded.

Capt. Smith gives his men great credit for their promptitude in obeying orders, and the eagerness with which they met and rushed upon the enemy. Capt. Smith, then a Lieutenant, heard the “Indian music” on the Withlacoochee, the 21st December. He is one of the thirty-one that made the memorable charge on which the safety of the men under Gen. Clinch is supposed to have depended.

APALACHCOLA, October 19.

FROM TAMPA BAY.

The steamer Meridian arrived at this place from Tampa Bay on Monday last. There has been no fighting in that quarter since our former dates. The depredations of friendly Indians which have been sent out to hold a truce with the hostiles, and induce them to come to terms without further fighting, or in other words, with a proposition to the Seminole Chiefs, to lay them up,—and returned to Tampa, without having been able to effect any thing. Hajo, the head of the depredation, reports that he found the Chief of the Seminoles in a hammock within the Withlacoochee Swamp, which was surrounded on all sides by deep swamps, ponds, and almost impenetrable underbrush, with, as he calculated, about 3500 of their people, men, women, and children. On the proposal being made to Oonka to lay down his arms and retire to the Westward—the reply was decisively—“Never—the land is ours—and we will die on it.”—They boasted of having beaten off armies of the Whites, and speak confidently of their ability to withstand the present preparations against them.

The U. S. steamer, General Izard, is attempting to ascend the Withlacoochee with supplies for the depot, got aground at the mouth of the river, with her bows on the bank on one side of the channel, and her stern on the other, and 8 feet water in the middle of the channel. In this awkward position they remained till the tide went out, when her entire timbers gave way and she broke down.—Her stores being nearly wet, it is supposed will be saved.

Gen. Call, it is understood, is at the depot with the Tennessee Troops, and the Militia from Middle Florida; but as usual, destitute of subsistence; horses without care, and men without bread. And as the General heard, which carried their expected supply, has been run aground as above stated, how long they will remain destitute, is quite uncertain.

[From the Apalachicola Gazette, of 25th Oct.]

FROM TAMPA BAY.

The Steamer Merchant, Captain Baker, arrived at this port from Tampa via the Withlacoochee and St. Marks, on Monday evening last. The Merchant left Tampa on the morning of the 19th inst. having on board Maj. Barro and Captain Roberts of the Tennessee Volunteers, and about 20 friendly Indians, who expected to fall in with the army under General Read at the mouth of the Withlacoochee. The Commerce arrived off the Withlacoochee on the 20th, and learned that Col. Read had not yet for the depot, about being established at the site of the Old Block House, the day before. At the mouth of the river they found the steamer Minerva, Capt. Wood, having on board Major McIntosh and command, together with some Indians, and which started up the river on the morning of the 21st. No information could be obtained from Col. Lane, who had left Tampa some time since, nor from any part of the army. Three frigates and two schooners, loaded with stores for the depot, also arrived off the Withlacoochee in company with the Commerce.

On arriving at St. Marks, Capt. Baker learned that a report had reached that place, conveying the disagreeable intelligence that Gov. Call and the Tennessee volunteers had been forced to retire from the neighborhood of the Withlacoochee by the want of provisions. It was stated that four hundred horses had perished in 3 days.—While abundance of stores remained at Tampa, only sixty miles by land, and a nearer supply at the mouth of the river some 15 miles off, yet no means of transportation had been provided, and the men and horses were dying with hunger, while plenty existed almost in sight. We do not wish to cast unmerited censure upon any one; but it does seem to us that such a state of things might have been guarded against, and ought not to have occurred. And with all Governor Call's knowledge of the situation of the country, and after all the lessons taught him by the disastrous results of the last campaign, we should imagine that he acted prematurely in pressing his brave troops into the wilderness, before he had reasonable grounds for believing that the means of subsistence would be furnished when there.

Reports had also reached St. Marks of several skirmishes which had taken place between the Tennessee troops and the Indians. On one occasion they had fallen upon a party of Indians in a band of the river called the Cove, in which a considerable number were killed. The whole of the party which had first shown themselves outside of the hammock, are known to have been shot.—Oonka came very near shoring his fate, as he had just left the party. Being destitute of provisions, however, the whites were unable to pursue the Indians into their retreat. After the Tennessee troops had retired, they learned that Col. Lane, with his detachment, and the friendly Indians, had also been at the same time fighting the same party from the other bank of the river. But little, however, was effected, as the friendly Indians discovered evident symptoms of reluctance for the service. They could not be induced to engage with any spirit against their red neighbors.

Col. Lane soon after this affair, put a period to his existence, by falling on his own sword. He complained to a brother officer of a pain in his head, retired to his tent, and was found soon af-

ter a fallow corpse. The point of the sword had entered the eye, penetrated the brain, and it is presumed caused immediate death. This melancholy event has been a great loss to the whole army. He was an active, energetic, high spirited officer, and his loss is greatly to be deplored.

Appearance.—Some years since a merchant on Long Wharf advertised for Spanish milled dollars. The premium was high. A sturdy farmer, who came to town for manure, and who took great pride in appearing like a beggar, with a shovel on his shoulder, called at the counting room of the man, and asked him if he wanted silver dollars. “Yes,” said the merchant; have you got any?” “Not with me,” replied the farmer, “but I think I have a few at home. What do you give?” “Four per cent said the merchant and added, “I will give you seven for all you have.” “Well,” said the man, “I should like to have you just clap down on paper how much you give and the number of your shop, or I shall be puzzled to find it.” “Yes,” said the merchant, that I will do; what is your name?” “Edward Summer,” said he. The merchant then wrote as follows, and gave it to him:

“Edward Summer, of Roxbury, says that he thinks he has some Spanish dollars at home, but don't know. I hereby agree to pay him seven per cent. premium for all such dollars as he may produce. G—A.”

“If I find any, said the dung cart man, I will call with them to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; if I don't you wait one week. The appearance of the man satisfied the merchant that his dollars would be scarce. At nine o'clock the next day however, the man appeared and stocking full after stocking full was carried up and emptied on the table, till seven thousand were counted. The merchant, somewhat reticent, but honestly caught, took the silver, gave a check for the amount, with seven per cent. added; and pleasantly remarked; “I did not really suppose, from your appearance, that you could have more than half a dozen of dollars.”

Mr. S. took up his check and replied in his own peculiar emphatic style, “Sir I'll tell you a truth which a man of your standing in the world ought to know and it is this—Appearance oftentimes deceives us.”

Newspapers.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and remunerated is the patron I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at School, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was, between those of my school mates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal the first being always decidedly superior to the last in debate, and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as copious miscellany, which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else.—Judge Langstreet.

Remarkable Circumstance.—David Thompson, an old soldier who fought eighty years ago at the siege of Fort William Henry, when it surrendered to the French under Montcalm, died lately at Easton, (N. H.) at the age of 100 years. His grandmother was Mary Houghton, who died in 1708, aged one hundred and five. It is related of her by the Lowell Courier that at the sinking of Fort Royal, in Jamaica, by an earthquake, she clung to the sill of her house, floated away on it, and was taken off by a vessel with, when all but three of the inhabitants of that ill-fated town perished in the ruins. Several years had elapsed after the disaster, when there came to the tavern in Dorchester, (N. H.) where she served as a washing woman, a traveller, whom she instantly recognized as her husband. He was at sea when their house was sunk, and had never before received tidings of her.—Boston Transcript.

We understand that the Surgeon Denis Aldis Brainard, who recently married a respectable young lady of this city, and was indicted for having as may wives as a Sultan, has been found guilty at Anderson Court House, S. C., and sentenced to a fine of \$1000 and two years imprisonment in a dungeon. We understand the history of this man's success with the ladies will be published, from which bachelors may take lessons and girls a caution.—Argus. Cour.

The dead alive.—An old officer on the retired list, living at Sanies, in the Charcote Inferieure, a few days ago fell into a lethargy, and was buried with military honors, under the conviction that life was extinct; but awakened by the firing of the platoon over his grave, which took place before the coffin was covered with earth, he made himself heard by his cries, was taken out, and walked home arm in arm with those who had believed they had taken their last farewell of him.

A Remedy for Arsenic.—Tobacco is said to be an infallible preventive against the fatal effects of arsenic, when taken into the stomach. In several instances where tobacco juice was swallowed after taking arsenic, no sickness resulted from the use of the tobacco, and not the least harm from arsenic. This is an important discovery.—N. Y. Sun.



Charlotte:

Friday, November 18, 1836.

The Result:

The day is over, and in a few days we shall know the final result—who North Carolina professes to be the Chief Magistrate—whether Hugh L. White, friend to Southern Rights and Southern Principles, or Martin Van Buren, who is supported by the Abolitionists, both at the North and in North Carolina. From the returns already received, we hear that from the returns of the Whigs, we have lost the State. It has been truly remarked, and with a great deal of truth, that if any one is absent from his post it is a Whig—its truth is verified by the returns required—for instance in Orange county where the Whigs gave a majority of over 100 for Gen. Bailey in August, now gives a majority of 300 for Van Buren, and so it is in other counties, a great falling off has taken place.

An anecdote is told of Gen. Washington, which while it strongly illustrates the character of that great man for punctuality, is a keen rebuke to all who, by their indifference, seem to consider the right of suffrage as a mere ceremony, to be exercised or not, according to their convenience. He is represented as going on a stormy day, precisely at twelve o'clock, to the ballot box, as his yearly manner was. Not being expected by his fellow-citizens, one of them ventured to him—“General, we had given up seeing you today.” To which he replied, “Did you ever know me to neglect MY DUTY?” It is a duty we owe to ourselves and our country, and we envy not the man his feelings, who can say, if I had done my duty to my country the principles I advocated would have been successful.

The following is the result in this county:

Provisional	White	Van Buren
Charlotte	240	243
Stewart's	9	80
Dexter's	19	38
Lambert's	10	35
Kirk's	57	23
Dewey's	53	113
Deviden's Mill	58	1
Humphill's	57	96
Horton's	30	27
Callie's	9	110
Cox's Store	77	22
Hill's	24	23
Lambert's	21	24
Wilson's	22	33
McLeary's	16	80
	713	985
Rowan	1191	108
Lincoln	821	1286
Orange	905	1107

Pennsylvania Election.—We have received returns from 30 counties in Pennsylvania. The result we give below. In some counties there has been a considerable gain to both parties since the October election. The Van Buren men calculate on carrying the State by a majority of from 10 to 20,000 votes. A few days will show the result.

Harrison maj.	Van Buren maj.
Philadelphia City	2,729
Do County	1,520
Adams	450
Bedford	612
DeKa	3,384
Rock	375
Chester	900
Columbia	1,075
Cumberland	300
Dauphin	687
Delaware	196
Franklin	426
Fayette	490
Harrisburg	1,700
Juniata	129
Lancaster	2,175
Lebanon	563
Lehigh	204
Millin	200
Montgomery	667
Northampton	389
Northumberland	443
Perry	853
Pike	490
Schuylkill	690
Somerset	1,511
Susquehanna	400
Union	1,000
Westmoreland	565
Washington	300
York	811
	13,653
	12,638

Maryland Election.—We have just received but few returns from the election in Maryland, but if these may be taken as a sample of the rest, Van Burenism may be very confidently pronounced to be in a state of collapse. We annex all the information which has reached us.

Baltimore City.—Harrison 5634, Van Buren 5749—majority 109. In September last the Van Buren majority was 1640, and in October 300.

Annapolis City.—Harrison 156, Van Buren 129—gain since September, 46; since October, 8.

Prince George's County.

Vanover.—Harrison majority 13

Bladesburg.—do do 43—gain in this precinct since October, 59.

Pleasantway.—do do 60

Montgomery County.

Rockville.—Harrison 60 majority, where the Jackson party were never before beaten.

Coleville.—Harrison 118, Van Buren 100—gain 18.

Virginia Election.—We have received returns only from the City of Richmond and the County of Henrico. The Whigs so far have a majority.

In the City of Richmond the polls stand thus:

Harrison Electors	871
White do	39
Van Buren do	455
Whig majority	138
	317

A promotion of these were for the double-edged sword, Harrison first, White second.

White	Van Buren
Whig majority	40

Georgia Election.—Returns have been received from 12 counties in Georgia, which give a majority of about 1200 for a member of Congress and for Electors of President and Vice President, favorable to Judge White. The following is a statement of the vote:

FOR CONGRESS.

Van Buren	White
Sanford	4,975
Dawson	5,536
FOR	
Anderson	4,816
Baker	6,590
Bullock	4,819
Compell	5,355
Groves	4,915
Charles	5,550
Haynes	4,917
Cobb	5,551
Jordan	4,309
Gilmer	5,553
Miller	4,311
Hamilton	5,553
Pontious	4,315
Harris	5,552
Rawls	4,317
Spaulding	4,311
Stokes	5,554
Welford	4,316
Merrithew	5,551
Wooten	4,312
Wimberly	5,551

Latest from Florida.—We learn, (says the Savannah Georgian,) “by a gentleman who left Black Creek, the day before yesterday, that the forces of that station were immediately to assemble at Fort Drane, and with the friendly Creek Indians at that place, to make another expedition to the Withlacoochee. It was understood, when our informant left, that as hope was entertained of the Indians coming in peaceably, Gen. Jessup had arrived at Fort Drane. Gov. Call who had been ill, was convalescent, and the health of the troops generally was improving.

The following extract of a letter, from Florida, is from a correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

GARY'S FEAT. (Black Creek) 31st Oct. “I am here in the midst of troops, and dread the preparation for battle. The troops at this place on my arrival were about 1500, but they have been for the last two days and still are departing for Fort Drane, in order to concentrate with General Jessup and General Read upon the Withlacoochee. There had been some expectation that the war would quickly end, but there has been a very sudden change in such hopes. One of the reports taken on the Withlacoochee conveyed a message to the tribe, that if the hostile Indians would surrender or agree to, they would be received and sent West of the Mississippi, agreeably to the treaty. She promised to return if she could, three days since, but has not yet returned. She was provided with a good horse for her journey. After she had left, her course was traced, and it appears that instead of going to the Withlacoochee, she turned off to the Ochee-wa-ha, where a very considerable number of Indian forces are embodied.

“An Indian Chief of the Creeks has been sent out by Col. Lane, to Jasper, who is the master spirit of the Seminoles, to know whether the Seminoles were disposed to come to terms. This friendly Indian Chief has returned from Jasper, who says, “he has whipped the Tennesseeans, and they are gone home—that he has the North and South of Florida open to him—that he can beat the whole of them, and let them come on.”

“Thus at present there is every prospect of a continuation of the war, and some hard fighting expected.”

CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD

—The Cincinnati Daily Evening Post, of the 9th ult. says, “The books closed on Saturday; the amount taken in this city is one hundred and twenty-two shares, equal to twelve thousand two hundred dollars, of which Mr. Joseph Bonaparte took fifty. The whole number taken at Newport, the residence of the richest man in the Mississippi Valley, and one who will be benefitted to the amount of a million or more, is one hundred and fifty shares; whilst Covington, spirited little Covington, took nearly or quite SEVEN HUNDRED SHARES—the exact number we do not know.

We have watched the Louisville papers closely during the last week, but saw no mention of the subject. At Lexington there was a county meeting called to take the matter into consideration for Saturday last—the result we shall learn in a few days. The last *Lexington Eagle* is silent upon the subject.

We learn, says the Lexington Intelligencer, that the City Council on Saturday last, subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. This is a very liberal subscription for Lexington, and an example which we hope to see imitated by other towns and cities interested, and by the State governments, thro' which this great work is to pass.

The Legislature of Georgia convened at Milledgeville on the 7th instant. B. M. E. Echols, of Walton, was elected President of the Senate, and J. T. Lanier, of Richmond, Clerk. In the House, Mr. Day, of Jones, was elected Speaker, and Mr. Sturgis Clerk. On the 8th instant, Gov. Schley communicated his Annual Message, which is said to present a clear, able, and, at the same time, practical exposition of the general and local concerns of the State.

We learn, (says the National Intelligencer, of the 5th instant,) “that an express started from the city yesterday morning to Florida, to relieve Governor Call from the command of the army, and assign it to General Jessup.” This is owing to the failure of Gov. Call at the Withlacoochee.

Advertising.—We ask the attention of the Merchants and business men of Salisbury, to the following, which we copy from the Raleigh Register. We entirely agree with “A Wake Farmer,” that it is to the interest of the Merchant to advertise his goods, and a convenience to his customers—and it is decidedly a duty the Merchant owes to the community in which he lives and prospers. And there is nothing that more surely indicates the prosperity of a town, than to see the newspaper filled with advertisements.—W. C. Carr.

Messrs. Editors: I should like to know why the Merchants of Raleigh do not advertise their goods. They keep the country people going into every Store to find some article that is wanting—which labor might be spared, if the Merchants would advertise their Stock. It makes the City

look more business like too, to see the papers filled with Advertisements; and besides, it would be a means for the better establishment of Newspapers, as the Advertisements are the “bone and sinew” of such publications. I hope the City Merchants will hereafter give the country people an opportunity of seeing advertised the articles they want, without trudging up and down street to look for it.

A FARMER OF WAKE. (We know not who the author is of the above sensible Communication, but our word for it, he is a downright clever fellow, and deserves a year's gratuitous subscription from each of the City Papers.)—E. R. P.

EXPRESS MAIL.

This mail will commence running on the 15th instant. Attached are the regulations adopted by the Postmaster General, in reference to the matter to be conveyed by this Mail:

1. No letters will be sent by this mail, except such as have written upon them the words “Express Mail.”
2. No free letters, nor letters containing money, nor letters exceeding half an ounce in weight, except public despatches, papers or pamphlets, will be sent by this mail.
3. If letters bearing a frank, or containing money, or weighing more than half an ounce, be put into the Postoffice marked “Express Mail,” the Postmasters shall erase the words, and send them by the ordinary mail.
4. All letters and public despatches sent by this mail will be charged with triple the usual rates of postage.
5. Letters marked “Express Mail,” and put into Postoffices not on the line of the express, will be sent by that line when they reach it, and will be charged, where put in, with triple postage for the whole distance.
6. Editors of newspapers have a right to receive free by this mail, slips from all newspapers which they may now receive free by the ordinary mail, but cannot receive the slips and the newspapers both. If both come to them, the Postmasters will charge the newspapers with postage.
7. Slips from newspapers, and small parts of newspapers cut out, or slips specially printed by newspaper publishers, to convey the latest news, foreign and domestic. But one slip can be received from the same newspaper; and in no case must it exceed in size two columns of such newspaper.
8. Newspaper slips must show on their face from what newspapers they come, and be put in to the Postoffice open with the name of the editor or newspaper for whom designed distinctly written upon them.
9. Postmasters will put all slips for the same place into a packet directed to that place.

INDIAN TREATY.

His Excellency Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, on the 29th September, effected an important treaty with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians at the treaty ground in Du Boque county, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island, for the cession to the United States of the celebrated Indian reservation on the Iowa River. 250,000 acres of choice land on both sides of the Iowa and Red Cedar Rivers surrounded by settlements, and in the vicinity of the town of Burlington.

The chiefs, principal men, and about 1,000 warriors of the Sac and Foxes were present at the treaty. The kind and liberal course of the Governor towards these Indians, against whom he was so lately in arms, was well calculated to win their affections, and accomplish his wishes in relation to the purchase. This valuable tract of country was purchased for 75 cents per acre, payable in ten years.

The chiefs in Council requested of Governor Dodge to prevent intoxicating liquors from coming amongst them; the Governor made an interesting appeal to the high feelings of American citizens, and we were gratified to witness its force in the effect. The utmost order prevailed, and not a drunken Indian was seen during the treaty, and after its conclusion the Indians dispersed with great order and sobriety.

We are gratified in discovering in some treaties with the Indians of late, an attention by the Commissioners to the melancholy situation of the aboriginal owners of the soil, on which we now reside. And while our treasury is swelling by accumulated sales of lands, purchased for a few cents per acre from the Indians, we are pleased to see a disposition evinced now to give something approximating more nearly to the value of the lands.

Fatal Stage Accident.—On Saturday morning, the 5th instant, the Stage going South was upset about 16 or 18 miles from this place, with several passengers in it. All of whom escaped without serious injury, except Mr. Furand, who, we regret to learn, was almost instantly killed. He was from Trenton, N. C. and was on his way to settle in Alabama, whither his family were proceeding a few days ahead of him. We are requested to state that his baggage and money are in the possession of Mr. John D. McMillon, 17 miles from this town, on the Stage road to Camden, who will give them up on proper application.—*Cherokee Gaz.*

Suicide.—On Thursday morning last, Merrill Miller, who was to have been hung the next day for the murder of John Whitaker, was found in his cell, in the Jail of this city, about day-break, in the agonies of death. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, but to no purpose. It is not certainly known, in what manner his death was produced; but the belief is universal, that he died in consequence of some poisonous portion which he had taken.

Levi Miller, the son of the deceased, now lies in the Jail of Franklin county, under sentence of death, as an accomplice in the same crime. Friday next is the day appointed for the Execution.—*Raleigh Register.*

“Mother,” said a little grammarian, “if Lord Wellington is a hero, was not Joan of Arc a hero?”

THE SURPLUS.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 1st July last, directing that “during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers,” the Secretary has published in the official paper of yesterday, that the amount of money in the Treasury on the last day of last month, subject to draft, was \$42,617,901 88; and the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers was \$4,823,118 94—making an aggregate sum of unexpended public money in the Treasury, on the 31st of October, of 47,440,920—of which, however, \$610,400 should be deducted as belonging to special trusts, and not applicable to the public service, leaving a net sum of \$46,830,520.

Should the sum to be distributed, on the first day of January amongst the States, amount, as it possibly may, to forty-six million of dollars, the share of each State will be as follows:

New York	43	\$6,573,000
Pennsylvania	30	4,695,000
Virginia	23	3,569,000
Ohio	21	3,286,500
North Carolina	15	2,347,500
Tennessee	15	2,347,000
Massachusetts	14	2,191,000
Kentucky	14	2,191,000
South Carolina	11	1,731,500
Georgia	11	1,731,500
Maine	10	1,565,000
Maryland	10	1,565,000
Indiana	9	1,408,500
Connecticut	8	1,252,000
New Jersey	8	1,252,000
New Hampshire	7	1,095,000
Vermont	7	1,095,000
Alabama	7	1,095,000
Louisiana	5	762,000
Illinois	5	762,000
Rhode Island	4	636,000
Mississippi	4	636,000
Missouri	4	636,000
Delaware	3	469,500
Michigan	3	469,500
Arkansas	3	469,500

We insert opposite the names of the States the number of Senators and Representatives of each, according to which the distribution is to be made.—*Nat. Intel.*

Cotton Factories.—North Carolina is daily awaking more and more to her true interest. Several Cotton Factories have been erected within a few months past, and are now in progress.

A site was purchased in this neighborhood a few days ago, by a company already formed, for a new and extensive one; the advertisement of the Richmond (county) Manufacturing Company will be found in this paper, and we learn that a gentleman was here a few days ago to contract for a water privilege in Chatham, for a Company with a capital of \$100,000.

Mr. Mallett's Factory in this town is and has been for several months in successful operation.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Among the many wonders which this world of wonders produces, the following is not the least remarkable:—“We are credibly informed by a respectable citizen of this town, that the wife of a German, now residing in Cecil county, Md., presented her husband a few weeks since, with twins. The age of the happy father is only sixty-three—that of the mother seventy. The children we believe are likely to do well.”—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Another Theatre burnt.—A new theatre in Cincinnati was lately burnt down through the carelessness of the lamp lighter, who left a candle so near a bottle of turpentine that it took fire. A man lost his life by running up stairs to save his money. The building fell in upon him before he could return. The owner it is said “is abundantly able to bear the loss.”

Attempt at highway robbery and murder.—Two farmers of Ohio on their way to the land office to enter land were attacked on the public highway on the 7th Oct. by two robbers who had fallen in with them on the road. One of the farmers was shot and the other beaten till he was supposed to be dead. But the robbers were alarmed by the approach of a traveller before they got possession of the farmers' money, and escaped.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, Mr. SAMUEL W. ORR to Miss MARGARET H. MATTHEWS. All for White.

[We acknowledge the reception with this notice, of a Slice of nice Cake. We thank the happy couple for their kindness, and we beg them to accept our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.]

DIED.

In this County, on the 10th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, wife of Mr. Elias Alexander, aged 36 years.

In the vicinity of this place, on the 28th ultimo, THOMAS ALEXANDER, son of Mr. Alfred Hahner, aged 5 years and 6 months.

At Spring Hill, York District, S. C., on the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY SCOTT, wife of Mr. Alexander Scott, in the 64th year of her age. She has been called from the peaceful walks of life, leaving an aged husband, weak and afflicted with disease, several children and many friends to mourn her loss. She was truly a wife, a mother, a mistress to her servants, an affectionate neighbor and friend to all who needed her friendship or charity. Her Christian walk in life was not less exemplary than the fortitude with which she met that king of terrors, Death. “Blessed are they that die in the Lord.”—*Communicated.*

WANTED, from 150 to 200 bushels of CORN. Also, a Negro Woman that can cook and wash. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

POSTSCRIPT.

Glorious News!!!

Maryland has gone for Harrison and Tyler by an estimated majority, says the U. S. Telegraph, of from three to four thousand. Returns have been received from Baltimore city and twenty counties, which give a majority of 4,850. But the counties to be heard from will probably lessen this majority.

Fifty-two counties in Pennsylvania heard from, and the city of Philadelphia, have given for Harrison a majority of 9,935. Later returns reduce his majority to 944. The counties to be heard from gave Van Buren at the October election, a majority of 1433. The contest will be a close one.

Returns from 30 counties in Virginia, give Harrison a majority of 1461.

Returns from 15 counties in Ohio, give Harrison a majority of 3323.

Partial returns from Connecticut show some reaction, but not enough it is feared to elect the Whig ticket.

Look at This.

THE first term of my School will expire on the 11th inst. Notice is hereby given to those interested that the next term, of six months, will commence on Monday the 21st inst. I will here give notice, to persons residing in the adjacent Country who wish to send their children to School, that I will board 4 or 5 children on moderate terms.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1836.

Apple Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale

1500 Apple Trees,

at his residence on McMichael's Creek, 6 miles South of Charlotte, and 1 mile East of Sharon Church. They consist of 12 different kinds, that will become ripe in succession, from June to November. They are from 1 to 3 years old, and from 4 to 8 feet high—all grafted and selected with great care. I am well satisfied that early planting out is much the best, therefore the sale of the above Trees will commence on the 1st Monday in December.

JAMES KERR.

November 10th, 1836.



Agricultural Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Merkleburg Agricultural Society will take place at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month, when the following Premiums will be awarded, viz:

A Premium of \$10 for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on an acre of Land.

A Premium of \$7 50 for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A Premium of \$10 for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A Premium of \$10 for the greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of any Land.

A Premium of \$10 for the greatest quantity of Oats raised on one acre of any Land.

A Premium of \$10 for the best Clover lot, seed sowed this Spring, on one acre of Land.

A correct account of the manner of Manuring, kind of Manure, quality of soil and cultivation, will be required from all those who compete for the above premiums, with an account of the quantity of grain raised, certified by some uninterested Farmer.

A Premium of \$5 for the best Bore Pig, under 1 year old; and also, the same premium for the best Sow Pig under 1 year old.

A Premium of \$5 for the best piece of Jeans Cloth, not less than 7 yards.

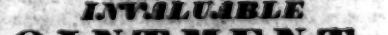
A Premium of \$10 for the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards.

A punctual attendance of the Members is expected.

J. SMITH, Recording Secretary.

Nov. 15, 1836.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the

Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's *Invulnerable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOWAY.

Going, Going, GOING, Once, Twice, Three—12
ON Thursday the first day of December, I will sell on my Plantation, twelve miles North of Charlotte, my crop of Corn and Oats, Fodder and Hay, Hogs and Cows, Farming Tools, &c. &c.
I will also offer for sale some valuable Books, History, Biography, Novels, &c.
HUGH TORRENCE.
Nov. 1, 1836.

Wanted.
THE Subscriber not being able to work himself wishes to employ some person to take charge of his farm, either by the year, or for a share in the crop. To a person by the year coming well recommended, liberal wages will be given. A man without a family preferred.
E. HUNTER.
Nov. 3, 1836.

Negroes.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few Negroes for which liberal prices will be given. He wishes them exclusively for his own use. Application may either be made to the subscriber, or Mr. H. B. Williams, in Charlotte, or Mr. Hugh Torrence, in Hopewell.
FRANKLIN L. SMITH.
Nov. 6, 1836.
N. B. I wish to sell a first rate North-ern made SULKEY.
F. L. S.

\$10 Reward.
RUN off some time since a Negro man named HENRY, he is forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, black, his front teeth out, a little stooped, speaks quick, he was purchased from Harvey Hunter, and no doubt he is lurking in that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid when delivered to H. B. Williams, at Charlotte.
JOHN L. HAYES.
Nov. 3, 1836.

Springs & Dinkins.
THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "CASH or NOTES," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.
LEROY SPRINGS,
Serving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries: and hopes by assiduous attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.
LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

NOTICE.
HAVING qualified at the October term, 1836, of Mecklenburg County Court, as the Executor of Ruben Bogwell, deceased, I hereby notify all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
AMERSE M. REA, Executor.
Oct. 28, 1836.

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and a Well.
—ALSO—
Some new Furniture.
For further particulars, enquire of Penwell Thompson.
JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 3, 1836.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, August term, 1836.
Isaac S. Alexander, Guardian, vs. The Heirs at Law of Martha Wilson.
Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Wilson and Mary Beaty, two of the heirs at law of Martha Wilson, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State, therefore, Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said heirs at law, to appear and show cause, why the lands mentioned in petitioner's petition, should not be sold. Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Charlotte, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1836.
P. THOMPSON, c. l. & c. l.
Nov. 2, 1836. Price adv. 63

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Old Winter is coming!
BY ROSS BOWEN.
Old Winter is coming again—alack! How lay and cold he is! He whistles his shills with a wonderful hank. He carries not a pin for a shivering hank. He's a saucy old chap in white and black. For he comes from a cold country!

A witty old fellow this Winter is! A mighty old fellow for gloom! He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet Miss. The wrinkled old maiden, unit to him. And from the dew of their lips—for this is the way with such fellows as he!

Old Winter's a fullsome blade, I tell— He is wild in his humor, and free! He'll whistle along for the want of his thought. And set all the warmth of our fire at naught. And rattle the faces of pretty girls bright! For a fullsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along. And merrily shaking the trees! From morning till night he will sing his song! Now mourning and short—now teasing and long! His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong— A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap, I swear— As wicked as ever you'll see! He withers the flowers, as fresh and green— And bites the pert nose of the Miss of sixteen. As she trippingly walks, in maidenly shoon! A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows. As tough as ever you'll see! He will trip up our trousers, and read our clothes. And strip a our limbs, from our fingers to toes! He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes. A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow in Winter, they say. A cunning old fellow is he! He peeps in the crevices day by day. To see how we're passing our time away. And marks all our doings, from grave to gay. I'm afraid he is peeping at me.

Sailor turned Tumbler.—In the great Dutch war in the reign of Charles II. the English fleet and that of Holland fought in the channel for three days successively, engaged in the day, and lying to in the night; but just as they were preparing to renew the action, advice came off that an armistice was concluded, upon, and the hostile parties began to exchange mutual civilities. On board a Dutch man of war, which lay alongside an English first rate, was a sailor so remarkably active, as to run to the mast head and stand upright upon the truck, after which he would cut several capers, and conclude with standing upon his head, to the great astonishment and terror of the spectators. On coming down from his exploit all his countrymen expressed their joy by huzzing, and thereby signifying their triumph over the English. One of the British tars, piqued for the honor of a country, ran up to the top like a cat, and essayed, with all his might to throw up his heels like the Dutchman, but not having the skill, he missed his point and came down rather faster than he went up. The rigging however, broke his fall, and he lighted on his feet unharmed. As soon as he had recovered his speech, he ran to the side and exultingly cried out to the Dutchman, "There you lubber, do that if you can."

A certain Dutch justice of the peace in this State, having issued a summons made returnable on the Sabbath day, the constable into whose hands it was put to be served being a fellow of humour, returned the summons agreeably to date. The justice expecting it to be of a different nature perused it, and finding what it was, said in a great passion, "Vat de snakes you prings dis to-day vor?"

"Why," replied the constable, "see whether or no it is not returnable this day—and should I neglect my duty, you would no doubt with great propriety, report to the grand jury, and in all probability have me severely fined."

Upon this the justice with a loud voice proclaimed, "I adjourns this court till next Wednesday," and called to his son, saying, "Hans, look off the almanac, and see if dat will be on de Sabbath's day."


The late British Earl of —, of pompous notoriety and parsimonious celebrity, superintended personally the produce of his dairy, and not unfrequently sold the milk to the village children with his own hands. One morning, a pretty little girl presented her penny and her pitcher to his lordship for milk. Pleased with the appearance of the child, he patted her on the head, and gave her a kiss. "Now," said he, "my pretty lass, you may tell as long as you live, that you have been kissed by an earl."

"Ah! but," replied the child, "you took the penny though."

A floating farm yard.—The following sketch of a family floating down the Ohio on a raft, is at once highly graphic and characteristic of our inland emigration:
"To day we have passed two large rafts, lashed together, by which simple conveyance several families from New England, were transporting themselves and their property to the land of promise in the western woods. Each raft was 60 or 80 feet long, with a small house erected on it, and on each was a stack of hay, round which several horses and cows were feeding, while the paraphernalia of a farm yard, the ploughs, wagons, pigs, children and poultry, carelessly distributed, gave to the whole more the appearance of a permanent residence, than of a caravan of adventurers, seeking a home. A respectable looking old lady, with spectacles on her nose, was seated on a chair at the door of one of the cabins, employed in knitting; another female was at the wash tub, the men were chewing their tobacco with as much ease as if they had been in the land of steady habits; and the various avocations seemed to go on with the steadiness of clock work. In this manner our western emigrants travel at slight expense. They carry with them their own provisions; their raft floats with the current, and honest Johnathan, surrounded with his scolding, squalling, grunting, loving and neighing dependants, floats to the point proposed without leaving his own fire side; on his arrival there, may go on shore with his household and commence business with as little ceremony as a grave personage, who, on his marriage with a rich widow, said he had 'nothing to do but walk in and hang up his hat.'"

Fun.—"Mamma," said a little fellow, whose mother had forbidden him drawing horses and ships on the mahogany side-board with a sharp nail, "mamma, this ain't a nice house, at Sam Racheis we can cut the sofa, and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet, but here we can't get any fun at all!"

Worth Remembering.—It is stated in the Cultivator, that fruits, such as grapes, plums, &c. can be kept good and fresh for months after they have been gathered, by the following simple process, viz: "to alternate them in layers with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and place them in a chamber secure from the frost." Mr. Morry of Union Village, N. Y. and two or three of his neighbors laid down grapes in this manner last fall, "and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine fruit through the winter until the early part of March."

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1837.
JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.
WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pot, 1 dollar.—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropped off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by the amputation of the hand. The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.
WILLIAM BOYLAN.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &C.
THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.
N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, just Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 14, 1836.

E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.
Warrants Deeds for sale at this Office.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now moving their Fall supply of
GOODS,
lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, which consist in part of the following articles:
Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Chestnut, Drab, Steadfast's, Green, and Tan—Clothes, visible Green
Low priced
Superfine Flaid, Corded, and Cassimeres, striped
Plain Black, Cinnamon, and Silver Drab do
Stripes, Flaid and Plain SATINETS, all colors, and from 75 cents to \$2.50 per yard.
Gaiters, Silk, Valencia, and Vestings, Merino
Superfine Black Velvet
King and Superfine 5-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, figured
French
Merino Gros de Nap, a new article for Ladies Dresses
Black Producers, Italian, Gros de Seize, Silks, Sincere, and Scarves
Colored Silks, a good assortment.
A good assortment of figured Silks.
A splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Halls, Black Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Colored
Black and Colored Fingering SHAWLS, from 25 cents to \$1.25.
Red, White, and Green FLANNEL, Canton
do do good articles for Drawers, Flaid and Plain Linsey Bad Tickings.
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings.
A general assortment of Brown Domestic, from 10 to 30 cents.
A splendid assortment of English, French, and American Prints, from 10 to 40 cents.
Plain Straw, Tucan, imitation Tucan, and Beaver HATS, for Ladies.
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars, Caps, &c.
Lamb's wool Hosiery and half Hosiery.
Cotton do do do do
A general assortment of
GROCERIES.
Hats, shoes, Books, Saddles, Brides, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Queensware, Blankets, Umbrellas & Ragging.
Together with other articles not enumerated.
The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage they have received heretofore, and they assure them that they will sell Goods as low, either for Cash or on Time, to punctual dealers, as they can be purchased in this section of country. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. All they ask, is to call, hear prices, and judge for yourselves.
A. & W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1836.

PLANTATION & LANDS FOR SALE.
Such as are not offered every day.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plantation on which he now resides, in Providence Settlement, eight miles South-east of Charlotte, between McMichael and McAlpine's Creeks, containing 287 acres—100 acres cleared and in excellent repair and fine state of cultivation. The buildings are a Dwelling House, Kitchens, Barn, Meat-house, Smithshop, &c., all large and new; water good and abundant—a well in the yard besides two good springs on the place; soil first rate, land level, and situation healthy, convenient, and beautiful. Any one wishing a productive Farm and a delightful Home, can now be suited.
—ALSO—
45 acres of woodland, one mile distant from the above, and 1/2 of a mile South of Sharon Church, high, healthy, and handsome, soil tolerable, timber fine and abundant.
—ALSO—
My interest in the place where my father lived, between the two above mentioned tracts, containing 254 acres, soil tolerable, and the situation admired by all who have seen it for health and beauty.
—ALSO—
My interest in three other tracts, one in Lincoln county, on the public road between Basties Ford and Morganton, fifteen miles North-west of Lincoln, containing about 250 or 300 acres. The other two on the West side of Sugar Creek, 5 miles South of Charlotte, through one of which the public road from Charlotte to Camden passes, containing in both about 245 acres,—all principally woodland, high, handsome, well watered and well timbered.
For other particulars apply to the subscriber.
H. M. LEE.
Oct. 18, 1836.

\$25 REWARD.
A RUNAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named WASHINGTON, said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; about 25 years of age, dark complexioned, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.
GREEN HUIE.
Sept. 7, 1836.

Look at This!
THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the OMNIBUS concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding JUMPER for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. First rate drivers in all cases.
July 28, 1836.
R. P. BOYD.

Memory of Washington?
THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to transfer the ownership of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the Mecklenburg National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any number sum will be received: hands of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed with others, in the Monument to be preserved to future ages.
JOSEPH McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
June 17, 1836.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICUM ET HEPATICUM, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.
Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are: flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.
Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excretory function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unamalgamated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic et Hepaticum," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.
Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.
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